

THE REBEL INVASION.

The Advance Still at Chambersburg.

Preparations for Defense at Harrisburg.

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THE FIGHT AT HAGERSTOWN.

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The War Spirit Aroused at Philadelphia.

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THE RESPONSE OF NEW-YORK.

OTHER STATES FALLING INTO LINE.

THE NORTH RE-AWAKENING.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

The relative position of the armies of Gen. Hooker and Gen. Lee are such as to render it not impossible that a third battle will be fought soon.

Gen. Lee is believed to be on the other side of the Bull Run mountains, from beyond which immense clouds of dust are seen ascending.

The accounts of the Rebel invasion telegraphed from Pennsylvania, are believed here to be exaggerated, both as to the strength of the columns which have up to this time, entered the State, and as to the distance they have penetrated.

It is thought that the Rebels in Pennsylvania are not more than 6,000 strong, if so many. The report that they have taken Carlisle is discredited. As for Harrisburg, Gov. Curtin telegraphs to-night, that he can defend it against any force the enemy is likely to bring.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

There is much excitement here. Many of the stores are closed. At 7 o'clock this morning I found about 300 men throwing up earthworks about one mile and a half from the city.

Chambersburg has been captured by the Rebels.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

A Union soldier, just arrived from Chambersburg, reports that he and his company have been pursued by the Rebels from Chambersburg to Carlisle. He is now in Harrisburg with his company. He reports the Rebels 16,000 strong.

THIRD DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

The enemy's cavalry burned the railroad bridge at Scotland, east of Chambersburg, this morning. They have not advanced this side the creek. Communication is open to Shippensburg. Gov. Curtin is not alarmed for the safety of the capital.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

The post-office is closed. All the stores are closed. The Rebels are expected here this evening. No very efficient preparations have been made to meet the enemy as far as I can see.

THE REBELS NOT IN POSSESSION OF CARLISLE, NOR UP TO SHIPPENSBURG.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, June 16-10 p. m.

The telegraph offices at Carlisle and Shippensburg are still open, and business is transacted with them as usual. As Shippensburg is 20 miles beyond Carlisle, it is evident the Rebels are not advancing with much rapidity, and there is to-night a fair prospect of securing the capital against attack if the Rebels advance so far.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, June 16-1 a. m.

Everything looks very gloomy here.

New-York Tribune.

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Good resistance could be made if troops were here to man the guns.

Government officials expect the arrival of the Rebels to-night or to-morrow morning. If they reach here so soon, there will be little prospect of a successful defense. But if delayed, thousands will reach here within 24 hours, as the country is thoroughly aroused.

At a meeting last evening Gen. Cameron blamed the Government for not sending men to aid in the defense of the capital, when Pennsylvania had so liberally contributed men and money for carrying on the war.

He said that while he had every confidence in the present commander of the department, such men as McClellan or Franklin, whose leadership the people had every confidence in, would rally to their standard every loyal man.

He called upon the Governor to send for McClellan to take charge of the militia of the State.

Every train for the East is packed with refugees and goods belonging to merchants.

The Rebels within Nine Miles of Carlisle.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company received a dispatch stating that the Rebels were within nine miles of Carlisle at noon to-day.

The State House bell in this city will be rung this afternoon, to call the people to arms.

The public are awakening to a sense of the crisis.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, June 16-1 p. m.

The telegraph operator at London, Franklin Co., reports that our pickets brought in a Rebel prisoner this morning, who reported that the Rebels were in heavy force in the Cumberland Valley.

The Bedford telegraph operator reports that a scout has just come in, who says that the Rebels are in the Cumberland Valley, with a force of 6,000 cavalry. There are no Union troops there.

There is no one at Cumberland to resist them. The citizens are flying.

An Appeal to the People of Philadelphia.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

To the People of Philadelphia:

For nearly a week past it has been publicly known that the Rebels in force were about to enter Pennsylvania.

On the 12th inst. an urgent call was made on the people to raise a Departmental Army Corps for the defense of the State.

Yesterday, under the Proclamation of the President, the militia were called out.

To-day a new and pressing exhortation has been given to furnish men to repel the invasion.

Philadelphia has not responded—meanwhile the enemy is six miles this side of Chambersburg, and advancing rapidly.

Our Capital is threatened, and we may be disgraced by its fall, while the men who should be driving the outlaws from our soil are quibbling about the possible term of service for six months.

It never was intended to keep them beyond the continuance of the emergency.

You all know this by what happened when the militia were called out last autumn.

You then trusted your Government and were not deceived. Trust it again now.

I will accept men without reference to the six months' term.

If you do not wish to bear the ignominy of shrinking from the defense of your State, come forward at once.

Close your places of business and apply your hearts to the work.

Come in such organizations as you can form.

Gen. Couch has appointed Lieut.-Col. Ruff to superintend your organizations.

Report to him immediately. A. G. CURTIN.

General Orders from the Governor—The Organization of Troops.

HARRISBURG, June 15, 1863.

The following order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, Harrisburg, June 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 41: First: To repel the threatened and imminent invasion of Pennsylvania by the enemies of the country, the President of the United States has this day issued his proclamation for fifty thousand volunteers to serve for a period of six months, if not sooner discharged, to be equipped, equipped, and paid by the United States as promptly as other troops in the service.

Second: All organizations or companies of men responding to this call will at once report by telegraph the place of their residence so that orders may be issued from the Department at headquarters of Major-General Couch, at this city, for transportation to Harrisburg; and of Major-General Brooks, at Pittsburgh, for transportation to Pittsburgh, or such other place as may be deemed expedient.

Third: Troops rendezvoused at Harrisburg and Pittsburgh will be mustered into the United States service at those places, and the place of their respective rendezvous, by mustering officers detailed for that duty.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General.

County for Soldiers Raised in Philadelphia—Loan of \$1,000,000 to the State by Bank Presidents—Recruiting Brick—Artillery Sent to Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

At a meeting of the Bonny Fund Committee it was resolved that \$10, in addition to the Government pay, be appropriated for each officer and private of every military company that is now or may be organized in Philadelphia and received into the service of the State or of the United States for any length of time that they may be required for the present emergency, provided that such amount hereby appropriated shall not exceed the sum of \$150,000.

The Bank Presidents have tendered the Governor a loan of a million of dollars to aid in arming and equipping a force to repel the invaders.

A special meeting of the City Councils will be held this afternoon.

The 20th Regiment Col. Thomas, will leave for Harrisburg to-morrow.

Recruiting is exceedingly brisk. All the old military organizations are recruiting.

There are arms at the City Arsenal to arm 6,000 men.

The howitzer battery, of 6 pieces, Capt. C. Spencer Miller, was shipped to Harrisburg last night, while a 20-pound Parrott battery, it is expected, will be shipped under the control of the Keynote artillery.

To-day, ammunition will be brought from the magazine, so that the troops will leave in complete arm for action.

The muskets and rifles in the armory have all undergone thorough inspection and are in perfect order.

The city is alive with excitement to-day.

The news of the Rebel advance in Pennsylvania has caused a most profound sensation.

Intelligence is most eagerly looked for from the interior.

A battery of six brass pieces, with sixty men, left the Navy-Yard this morning, for Harrisburg.

Recruiting parties are parading the street, but no troops have yet started from here for the seat of war.

It is thought Philadelphia can be better defended on the Susquehanna than at any other point.

A Proclamation by Mayor Henry of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

In view of the pressing emergency, Mayor Henry issued the following proclamation to-day:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, Twelve o'clock, noon, June 16, 1863.

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA: In view of the urgent need for instant action to protect the capital of your State, and to secure the safety of your own homes, I do hereby earnestly appeal to all citizens to close their places of business and to connect themselves without delay with the existing military organizations for the defense of the city.

ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia.

The Governor of Pennsylvania Sends to the Governor of New-Jersey for Nine Months' Men.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

A dispatch was received here last night by the Governor of New-Jersey from the Governor of Pennsylvania, asking for the nine months New-Jersey men, now about to be mustered out of the service, to come on to Harrisburg.

The Colonel of the 23d New-Jersey Regiment, now at Beverly, telegraphed that his regiment had consented to go to the relief of Pennsylvania.

It is expected that other regiments will do the same.

The 21st New-Jersey Regiment, which arrived here yesterday, was handsomely entertained by the authorities of this city.

The citizens talk of holding a public meeting in reference to raising troops to go at once to Pennsylvania.

Proclamation of Gov. Parker of New-Jersey.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, TRENTON, N. J., June 16, 1863.

A PROCLAMATION.

JERSEYMEN: The State of Pennsylvania is invaded. A hostile army is now occupying and despoiling the towns of our sister State. She appeals to New-Jersey, through her Governor, to aid in driving back the invading army. Let us respond to the call upon our patriotic State with unrepentant zeal.

I therefore call upon the citizens of this State to meet and organize into companies and report to the Adjutant-General of the State, as soon as possible, to be organized into regiments as the militia of New-Jersey, and press forward to the assistance of Pennsylvania in this emergency. The organization of these troops will be given in General Orders as soon as practicable.

JOEL PARKER.

Attest: S. M. DICKINSON, Private Secretary.

The Response of New-York.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

The Governor is receiving urgent messages from the authorities of Pennsylvania asking for troops, and is doing everything possible to bring them forward. Gov. Curtin advises that they be shipped via Eastern.

Secretary Stanton telegraphs that the men will not be needed for more than thirty days, and probably not for that period; that arms will be supplied to them at Harrisburg, and that they report to Gen. Couch.

Gen. McClellan arrived here at 4:30 this afternoon, coming up on the Harlem road, and proceeded directly to Gov. Seymour's residence. They are in consultation together this evening.

The 7th, 11th, 13th, 25th, 35th, 47th, 68th, 69th, 89th, 91st, and 74th Regiments are under marching orders.

The 7th and 71st Regiments will leave to-night. Marching orders will also be issued to 1,500 Volunteers at New-Dorp, 800 at Rochester, and 500 at Plattsburg.

Gen. McClellan is in Albany for the purpose of aiding Gov. Seymour in organizing and sending forward troops for the defense of Pennsylvania.

About 14,000 men are already secured, and they are beginning to go forward. The following additional militia regiments are under orders to move: the 8th, the 23d, and the 56th. The 23d, the 30th, and the 34th regiments Volunteers (here waiting to be mustered out) offer their services.

Rhode Island Preparing.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

Gov. Smith has issued a proclamation convening the General Assembly on Thursday to provide for the raising of troops for the emergency.

Military Affairs in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

In the absence of Governor Andrew, no definite action has yet been taken to organize volunteers for immediate service. An informal meeting of military gentlemen, including the colonels of the 3d, 6th, and 4th Regiments, was held to-day, and, after a consultation, an adjournment was made till to-morrow, when Gov. Andrew is expected to be present.

Military Affairs in Maine.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

A dispatch from Augusta says the Major-Generals have been summoned to Augusta to-morrow morning for consultation. The Governor has received a dispatch from Secretary Stanton, asking how many troops Maine can furnish forthwith for six months, to be credited on the draft.

Preparations in Baltimore to Repel the Invasion of Maryland—Proclamation by the Governor.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

There is much excitement here, and there are many rumors of Rebel cavalry being seen at various points within 20 or 30 miles of this city.

Several of the old military organizations of Baltimore will, it is thought, be revived immediately, and their ranks filled up by volunteers.

There are many military movements in progress, and rumors of others; but they cannot be mentioned from prudential motives.

The people of Baltimore feel that the efforts of the Government to protect Washington will necessarily include Baltimore; but, nevertheless, they are encouraging evidences of a determination on the part of our people to rally at once to repel the invasion.

There is no later news from the Upper Potomac.

The city councils were convened at 12 o'clock last night, and met this morning to devise ways and means to co-operate with the Governor of the State and Commanding General of this Department to raise the city's portion of the 10,000 men called for to repel the invasion.

Gov. Bradford has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of Baltimore and people of Maryland to rally to defend their soil from invasion.

As there is no organized militia force in the State, he announces that he will fall back upon the recent enrollment for the draft; but he hopes there is patriotism sufficient among our people to raise the force needed from voluntary enlistments.

The Governor urges immediate action.

The Fight at Winchester—Gen. Milroy's Official Report.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

The following official telegram from Gen. Milroy has been received:

"HARRIS' FERRY, Tuesday, June 16, 1863.

"I am in with the greater part of my command.

"The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about 15,000 Rebels and 20 pieces of artillery.

"They carried my outer works by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening.

"I spiked all my guns on Sunday evening, and left with the whole of my command at one o'clock on Monday morning, bringing all the horses of my artillery and wagons, but was interrupted by an overwhelming Rebel force with artillery four miles this side of Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, and after a desperate fight of two hours I got through.

"We were pursued by a large cavalry force, who picked up a number of my weary boys.

"I think my loss will not exceed 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing."

The Advance of the Rebels.

From the Baltimore Star of June 16th.

Yesterday morning a large body of Confederate cavalry passed into Maryland, at Williamsport, and subsequently took possession of Hagerstown. The telegraph wires between Hagerstown and Harrisburg were cut about nine o'clock yesterday morning, and also those to Chambersburg.

Later in the day it was ascertained that a body of Confederate cavalry was approaching Chambersburg, but of the results of that movement nothing definite was known in this city at a late hour last night. It was asserted that all Government stores, &c., had been removed from Hagerstown previous to the Confederates entering that place.

At last advices the City of Frederick and vicinity had not been visited by the enemy. All the stores, &c., were removed from that place yesterday, as a precautionary measure. The sick and convalescent soldiers were also removed from there. Quite a number of citizens of Frederick City and County, also of Washington and Allegany counties, arrived in this city during yesterday, alarmed by many war rumors in their neighborhoods. The passenger trains between Frederick, Harper's Ferry, and Baltimore continued yesterday without interruption.

In the last account, we stated that Col. McReynolds' forces were engaged in a fight at Berryville on Saturday evening, and that it was thought he had cut his way to Gen. Milroy. This, it appears, he succeeded in doing about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, after having sustained a severe encounter until dark on Saturday evening. His loss was stated to be quite heavy.

The road is now open through Martinsburg to Maryland and Pennsylvania. While cavalry raids may be executed in those States, it is thought impossible for the main body of the Confederates to pass over and leave the heavy force under Gen. Tyler at Harper's Ferry in their rear. The Rebel last night, however, among the military men was that Gen. Ewell's force has crossed at Williamsport, and proceeded to invest Harper's Ferry. This, however, was only surmise, as no official information of such a move had been received.

The latest advices last night were that the railroad and telegraph lines between this city and Harper's Ferry were still uninterrupted.

Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelly passed through the city last night, en route for Granton, by the way of Pittsburgh, &c. He will assume command of the forces in that section of Virginia.

Gov. Bradford arrived here from Annapolis at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had a lengthy interview with Major-General Schenck, the nature of which did not transpire. It is thought his proclamation calling for ten thousand volunteers, pursuant to the call of the President, will be issued to-day.

His Honor Mayor Chapman, with a Committee of the City Council, also had an interview with Major-General Schenck last evening, looking to the protection of the city, &c.

Important from Winchester—Gen. Milroy at Harper's Ferry—A Successful Retreat.

Correspondence of The Baltimore American.

HARRIS' FERRY, June 16, 1863.

The Rebel raid, or rather invasion, which has been so long talked about, is becoming an earnest fact, as you already know. It is difficult, in the confusion and excitement prevailing here, to ascertain the real facts, or to report the true from the false. I have suggested reporting about. There is no doubt, however, of the one great fact, that a force of considerable magnitude, under command of Gen. Ewell, is in the valley, and that the Rebels have conducted the movement with their usual ability and skill, and are evidently determined upon a bold movement.

EVACUATION OF WINCHESTER—SUCCESSFUL RETREAT.

Their main force, under Gen. Ewell in person, marched directly on Winchester, with the view of surrounding and besieging Gen. Milroy's forces there. The main body is said to have numbered about 15,000 men. A running fight ensued all the way from Winchester to within a few miles of the Ferry. So far as the facts are now known, every attack of the Rebels was repulsed, though not without considerable loss on our part, for which a full penalty was exacted. The sound of the artillery firing during the morning gradually approaching Harper's Ferry indicated that Gen. Milroy was of course excited. About an intense interest was of course excited. About the head of the retreating column reached Hagerstown, three miles from the Ferry, and couriers soon after announced that Gen. Milroy had brought nearly the whole of his force, between 9,000 and 10,000 men, safely in, and that he saved nearly the whole of his guns and trains. There is no work which could not be moved were spiked. A strong supporting force was thrown from Harper's Ferry, but, judging from the cessation of the firing, the Rebels apparently concluded that they had been foiled, and gave up the pursuit.

EVACUATION OF MARTINSBURG.

The troops from Martinsburg, under General Tyler, together with those from North Mountain, under orders from General Schenck, having sent off all their stores on the trains, prepared to retreat on Harper's Ferry on Saturday evening. Everything being removed, about seven o'clock in the evening he took up his line of march, and had some slight skirmishing, in which our troops behaved very well. Nothing of value was left behind, and the whole affair was managed well, his troops reaching Harper's Ferry early on Sunday morning.

THE FIGHT AT BERRYVILLE.

The first approach of the Rebels was on Berryville, which was held at an outpost of Winchester by General McReynolds. His force numbered about 3,000 men, including the Sixth Maryland Regiment, Colonel Horne, and Captain Alexander's First Maryland Battery. Berryville is a small place, long between Snicker's Gap and had advanced on this street a Rebel Corps issued and was held in small command for nearly six hours on Saturday, when they were overwhelmed by superior numbers, and fell back on Winchester.

The 6th Maryland Regiment and the 1st Maryland Battery bore a large share of the heavy fighting at this point, and suffered severely. Capt. Alexander, with his battery, supported by the 6th, had charge of the works, and repulsed the enemy several times with great slaughter. They maintained their ground until the balance of Gen. McReynolds' troops had started for Winchester, and had made good their retreat, when, night coming on and the Rebels closing around them in great force, they were compelled to abandon their guns and retreat. The 6th Maryland was cut up and captured, but a small number escaping, and Capt. Alexander and Lieut. Evans, of the Artillery, with fifteen men, were all of his fine command who reached Harper's Ferry. A number of the missing were taken prisoners.

Gen. Kenly reports these commands as having distinguished themselves beyond all praise. They did not yield until the enemy brought thirty pieces of cannon to bear upon them.

WHEREABOUT OF THE REBELS—INVASION OF MARYLAND.

MORGAN'S JUNCTION, 2 p. m.—While there is no doubt that the main force of the Rebels which had besieged Winchester are still in Virginia, it is generally believed that the cavalry and artillery, under Jenkins, who had the fight with Gen. Tyler at Martinsburg, have crossed into Maryland, either above or at Williamsport. It is asserted here quite confidently that Rebel cavalry were in Hagerstown at 1 o'clock this morning, but the only positive fact I have been able to learn is that the telegraph line between Frederick and Hagerstown has ceased entirely to work. As there was no storm to damage the line, the inference is that it has been cut, and of course that the Rebels have done it. It was also reported at Harper's Ferry that a small force of Rebel cavalry had been in Sharpsburg. The stage which left Hagerstown early this morning, passing through Middletown, arrived at the usual time, having met with no interruption, nothing having been seen or heard of the Rebels along the turnpike.

EXCITEMENT IN FREDERICK.

The good people of Frederick have been in a state of great excitement to-day and yesterday. Hundreds of the citizens have made preparations to leave the town, and beside a considerable number who went to Baltimore in the trains to-day, others have gone in various directions in private vehicles toward the Pennsylvania line. The free colored population are in great perturbation, fearing that they will be carried into Dixie, and sold as slaves, by the Rebels. They crowded two or three burden cars that went down to-day, and it is probable there will be a general flight of them from this section of the country. The Government has removed its surplus commissary stores from Frederick, and cleared the hospitals of all patients who could be moved.

SAFETY OF BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD STOCK.

The railroad strategy seems to have been, as usual, equal to the crisis. All the freight loaded in Baltimore for the West up to Friday night was sent through safely to its destination, and all loaded on Saturday was safely returned to this city, after getting to Sandy Hook, on the borders of the disturbed district. Of the produce and coal loaded at the West for Baltimore, all of Friday and Saturday's business was brought through, the last four of twenty-seven trains leaving Martinsburg on Sunday afternoon while the Confederates were within three miles of the city.

No engine or car is left in the whole range of 100 miles between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. The officers of the road have been constantly on duty since the storm gathered on Tuesday last, and have been highly successful in their operations, making their forces in places of safety, and at the same time fully performing the regular business of the line up to the very latest moment.

No train now leaves Baltimore but the mail in the morning for Harper's Ferry, and the accommodation train in the afternoon for Frederick; the night express and the through mail trains are suspended. It is impossible to-day to tell how long the trains may be interrupted, but no damage is yet reported to the track or bridges.

It is a great blow to the road to be stopped again just at this time, as its business never was heavier, and its details had again become completely reorganized from the difficulties ensuing upon its long interruption prior to January last. The company, however, with the remarkable energy and address that belongs to it, will doubtless provide for resumption of its business at the earliest possible moment, and as soon as human foresight and vigor can effect that desirable result.

Proclamation by the Governor of West Virginia.

The Commandants of Regiments and Companies of Virginia Militia will immediately call their companies and regiments together, to be held in readiness to go to the field at an hour's warning, and will provide such means as shall be effectual in giving immediate notice to all. Arms and equipments will be furnished at the nearest places of rendezvous.

The enemies of our liberty and property are again threatening our peaceful homes.

Citizens, stand by your firesides